

**REMARKS**

With the entry of the foregoing amendments, the application contains claims 1-14. Favorable consideration is requested.

The claims have been amended to place them in more conventional US patent claim format, to correct a typographical error in claim 10 (amending "dose" to "object"), and to address the Section 112 alleged issue regarding the term "thin" which applicant submits those skilled in the art would understand in the context of the invention. No new matter has been added.

Turning to the objections and rejections, applicants provide the following comments.

In response to the objection to the Abstract, applicants submit that the foregoing amendments to the Abstract obviate the objection.

Claims 1-14 stand rejected under Section 112, second paragraph, as allegedly being indefinite. With respect to the rejection based on the claim term "thin," and although this term is not indefinite to one skilled in the art when reading the application, applicant has deleted the term "thin" from the claims, which obviates the issue. With respect to the rejection based on the phrase "imprisoned at least largely in said resin," applicants traverse because this phrase is clearly understood by those of skill in the art to mean a majority as opposed to a minority, which is supported by the specification, including the figures. Moreover, this claim language has not been objected to in applicant's other US patent applications, e.g., serial no. 10591116, because those skilled in the art understand this language. With respect to the rejection based on the

claim 10 term "dose," applicants agree with the Examiner that this was a typographical error that has been corrected via the use of the term "object," as supported by the specification and a clear understanding of the invention.

In response to the rejection of claims 1-2, 4-9 and 11-12 as allegedly anticipated by Kudert, the rejection of claims 3 and 10 as allegedly being obvious over Kudert, and claims 13-14 as allegedly being obvious over Van Schaftingen, applicants respectfully traverse for at least the following reasons.

Kudert exclusively refers to a parison. The rejections state that Kudert teaches "a parison which correlates to Applicant's dose ..." This is incorrect. A parison is not a dose.

More specifically, the claimed product is a dose, unlike the parison disclosed and suggested in Kudert. A parison is an intermediate product between a "dose" step and a "final object" step. For example, if a final object is a bottle, a person would start from a dose of plastic material. The dose would be placed in a mold where it is compressed/molded and becomes a parison. The parison is finally blown to form a bottle. Accordingly, a dose is not a parison, and a dose is not equivalent to a parison. Thus, the claimed invention is not obvious in view of Kudert that nowhere discloses or suggests the claimed dose invention and methods. For at least these reasons, applicants request the withdrawal of the rejections based on Kudert.

With respect to the obviousness rejection of claims 13 and 14 based on Van Schaftingen, this reference fails to disclose or suggest the specific process of claim 13

and the specific product of claim 14. Indeed, the cited reference does not include any drawings and discloses entirely different devices and processes.

The cited reference discloses and teaches that a hollow body is formed from several multi-layer plastic elements that are welded together and comprise a barrier layer that is a barrier to liquids and to gases. The elements form an appendage that extends from an outer surface of the hollow body, wherein the appendage comprises two multi-layer plastic layers, each of the two layers having a respective barrier layer. This is not applicant's claimed device of claim 14, nor does it suggest applicant's claim 14 device.

Furthermore, the cited reference's method for manufacturing the hollow body uses compression molding in a multi-part mold comprising welding kerbs. When the mold is being closed, the barrier layers of the multi-layer plastic elements are forced to flow into a shallow slot formed between the welding kerbs of the closed mold. A multi-part compression-blow-molding mold comprises the welding kerbs which, when the mold is closed, form a slot or space between them with a height of cross section that decreases towards the outside of the mold and which is extended by a shallow and broad slot intended to compress the plastic. This method is not applicant's claimed process of claim 13, nor does it suggest applicant's claim 13 process.

For at least the foregoing reasons, applicants request the withdrawal of the rejection of claims 13 and 14 based on Van Schaftingen.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, applicants submit that this application is in condition for allowance. A notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

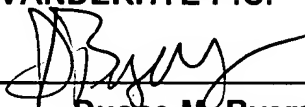
**THOMASSET**  
**U.S. App. 10591126**

If the Examiner has any questions, the undersigned may be contacted at 703-816-4009.

Respectfully submitted,

**NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C.**

By:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. Byers', is written over a horizontal line.

**Duane M. Byers**

**Reg. No. 33,363**

**DMB:Imy**

901 North Glebe Road, 11th Floor  
Arlington, VA 22203-1808  
Telephone: (703) 816-4000  
Facsimile: (703) 816-4100